The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

JOHN G. FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and they will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductor is determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fulfill in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Proprietors of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully place it before the people, believing that it will answer and a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

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POETRY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

All the year round: its changes but remind us
Life hath its "must" and "may be" as of yore;
For the same lutes that tinge the clouds behind us
Color the shapings of the mist before.
The future year: it seems a golden story
Betwixt young faces and the morning light,
A tremulous dull haze before the hoary,
Through whose faint redness shine the stars of night.

All the year round go bridals forth, and hearses,
Love-troth and battlecry, the curse, the prayer,
The moan of poverty, the poet's verses,
Together reach the undulating air;
Round the full household, here, one joyful mother
Wreathes her rich love, a flower of living bloom,
That Death hath never enter'd; there, another
Must plait hers, drooping o'er one little tomb.

All the year round are little children roaming
Where the hip reddens, or the hawthorn blooms
And more but know the Summer by its coming
An awful visitant to bathrooms rooms.
Yes, while the Ian Chatih fair and favor'd daughters,
Dwelling as in a beautiful calm dream,
Thousands, like rose cleaves cast on surging waters
Are lost amid the city's fierce life-stream.

All the year round a new crusade is preaching,
The Cross to rescue from lord hands that sought
To hide its light serene with sterner preaching,
Than pity to the friendless and untaught;
And gracious men seek out the city-heathen,
The lost young children in each sinful haunt,
Touch, like their Master, hearts that vice hath wreathen
With life-long bonds, nor bid the worst avaunt.

All the year round the poets with more power
Catch up the lovely strain—Good will to men!
And war, the gorgeous demon, learns to cower
Before the mighty wizards of the pen.
And the poor flock within his tolling neighbor
A soul no longer stinted with coarse food,
And, proud to join the brotherhood of labor,
Works in his order for the common good.

All the year round a clearer faith is shining,
And the long yearnings after rest increase;
Yet shall the world, her weary head reclining,
Dream a new poem on the lap of peace;
For truth is opening wide her bright Evangel,
And the felt darkness over the nations spread
Is but the shadow of that hovering angel
Soon to descend with sunshine on its head.

All the year round the watchful Heaven is o'er us
And Hope's melodious whisper floateth by
That the old poet's spring-day is before us,
A sacred bridal of the earth and sky.
When Heaven's pure spirit shall about us gather,
Its infinite calm and lovingness draw near,
Till thankful Earth shall feel its present Father,
His temple's outer court all round the year.

—*Household Words.*

POLITICAL.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

SPEECH OF C. R. BUCKALEW,

In the Senate of the United States, December twentieth, 1866, upon the Bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union as a State.

Mr. President, I do not feel any great amount of interest in the pending motion for the postponement of this subject until next month, nor do I feel any considerable degree of interest in the amendment to the bill which has been the main matter of debate this morning; I mean the admission of this State upon a proposed fundamental condition relating to suffrage. As to the first question, the question of postponement, it is one of those which naturally and properly belong to the majority of the body to fix and determine for themselves. All that the gentleman who do not constitute that majority, who are not responsible for the manner and time in which the business of the Senate is conducted, can claim is, that when measures are pending they shall be fully and fairly heard; that the judgment of the body shall only be pronounced after they have had a reasonable opportunity to submit their sentiments to it for its consideration. Therefore, last evening I submitted some remarks in the spirit in which I have just made this observation. I then stated that I desired to be heard upon this general question of the admission of new States into the Union, and that I was content to conform myself to the desire of the majority of the Senate, either to proceed last evening or to speak to-day or upon some other subsequent occasion which might be fixed.

As to the proposed amendment to the bill, to which I have alluded, I have to remark that in the first place I suppose it has been sufficiently discussed; it is unnecessary to add anything upon either side of the argument. In the second place, confessedly as regards the application of a provision of this kind to the Territory or proposed State of Nebraska, it would have no considerable effect, no practical operation, and therefore it is not necessary that we should debate it at length. I pass that topic, therefore, and embrace the occasion to speak upon the merits of the bill itself, following in this particular the example set me by other members who have discussed the bill itself when speaking in point of form upon different propositions of amendment submitted to it.

Mr. President, in 1861 the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. WADE,] who has charge of the present bill, as the chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported three enabling acts to the Senate. One was to enable the people of Nevada to form a constitution of State government for themselves; another was to enable the people of the Territory of Colorado to do the same thing; and the third bill was to enable the people of Nebraska to do the same thing. These three bills were reported by him and were passed by the Senate at his instance, he taking upon himself on several occasions the whole or nearly the whole of the debate in their favor. I propose to examine for a short time those bills presented by the same member who now desires us to pass this bill; and I make this examination because those bills and the time and circumstances under which they were passed and the objects in view in their enactment, are all intimately connected with the question before us.

The enabling acts for the Territories of Nevada and Colorado were passed on the 21st of March, 1864, and that relating to the Territory of Nebraska upon the 19th day of April of the same year, about one month afterward. Now, sir, what were the leading and material provisions of those acts? I may state, in the first place, that those acts were all very much alike. They were, I believe, identical in all their provisions except in the particular of the name of the Territory, and also in the particular designation of boundaries; otherwise the three acts were precisely alike, and the examination of one gives us complete knowledge of the provisions of the others. I will take the act relating to the Territory of Nebraska, which appears on the fifty-first page of the pamphlet of laws of the session of 1863-64. By the third section of that act the Governor of the Territory was authorized to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the Territory to elect delegates to a constitutional convention. The words are:

"And the Governor of said Territory shall by proclamation, on or before the first Monday of May next, order an election of the Representatives as aforesaid to be held on the first Monday in June thereafter throughout the Territory, and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory, regulating elections therein for members of the House of Representatives."

Then by the fourth section it was provided:

"That the members of the convention thus elected shall meet at the capital of said Territory on the first Monday in July next, and after organization shall declare, on behalf of the people of said Territory, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and it is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said Territory."

Then follows in the fifth section a provision with regard to the adoption of the constitution:

"That, in case a constitution and State government shall be formed for the people of said Territory of Nebraska, in compliance with the provisions of this act, that said convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1864, at such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed therein."

There is only one other provision of these enabling acts to which I propose to call attention, and that is found in the concluding part of the fifth section. After providing for the returns of the election upon the question of adopting or rejecting the constitution—the returns are to be made to the acting Governor—it proceeds:

"The said acting Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinances; whereupon it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the States admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress."

The Senate will perceive that this enabling act with reference to the Territory of Nebraska was, that the Governor should, by proclamation, call a convention to meet in the month of July following; that if the convention formed a constitution it should be voted upon and accepted or rejected in October following; and that in case of the acceptance of the constitution and a return of such acceptance made to the President of the United States, he should issue a proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union. It will be seen that it was contemplated that these Territories, if they chose to assume to themselves the dignity and character of States, should be prepared for representation in Congress at the second session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, to wit, when it assembled in the month of December, 1864. These bills contained provisions by which the people of each of these three Territories would be enabled to take their places in the confederacy of States and obtain full representation in both Houses of Congress upon the assembling of Congress in December, 1864. The remarkable provision that they should be declared admitted into the Union by presidential proclamation, "without any further action whatever on the part of Congress," was a departure from the previous practice of the Government in such cases, and exhibits the anxiety felt for their speedy entrance into the Union as States.

Now, sir, it will at once be seen that the pretence that the people of either of the Territories that have been spoken of in the debate—Colorado or Nebraska—have proceeded under the enabling acts in the formation of constitutions for themselves, and in applying for admission into the Union, is wholly groundless, is without the slightest foundation in fact or in law. Each one of the enabling acts expend itself within the year 1864. It was to be executed in that year by the officers and people of the Territory concerned if executed at all; if it had effect, if it had the result that was contemplated, the new State would appear by her representatives in the Congress of the United States in December of that year. Any proceedings which have taken place since that year in either Territory in connection with the formation of a constitution have been wholly unauthorized by the enabling acts. They have been voluntary on the part of the people and authorities of the Territory in question. They have not been authorized or instigated by the legislation of Congress in any way whatever. The result is inevitable that those Territories appear before us as petitioners; they apply to us as, perhaps, they can properly apply, for permission to enter the Union if we think under all the circumstances they should be admitted; but any questions of right under the enabling acts of 1864 are out of the case and wholly foreign to the debate.

Before I pass on, I will pause a moment to make the inquiry, what was intended or designed in 1864 in the enactment of these several enabling acts as they are called? It appears from the congressional proceedings, which are preserved to us, and which we can consult, that the people of neither of those Territories applied for admission formally. There was no agitation on their part. Individuals resident in one or the other of the several Territories may have verbally expressed such a desire, but I believe it will be found upon investigation that no application was made by any officer or citizen of those Territories in a formal manner to either House of Congress for the passage of an enabling act. Why, then, were those bills introduced and passed? We know, from subsequent inquiry and investigation, that the number of inhabitance in either one of these Territories was exceedingly small at that time. There was a paucity of population, a deficiency of population for any reasonable purpose of forming a new State or introducing a new State into the Union. Why, then, were those bills passed? I was never able to give any other explanation than this: that they were passed for the purpose of heading off (if I may use the expression) Mr. Lincoln, who was then President of the United States, in his policy of re-establishing State governments in the South and obtaining their recognition and representation in this Government. In his annual message at the beginning of the session, he had communicated to Congress a plan for the reorganization of State governments, in which any greater number than one-tenth of the people of any insurrectionary State were authorized to reorganize their government; and he pledged the faith of this Government that such State government should be recognized and upheld by it.

Not only that, but it was notorious to the whole country, and appeared in all forms in official documents, that Mr. Lincoln was not only announcing a plan but was executing one. He was carrying forward its execution in Tennessee under the present President of the United States, who was sent there by him. He was carrying it on in the State of Louisiana actively and energetically. He was carrying it on also in Arkansas in the communication to General Steele, who was for a time in command in that State, and in other ways he was engaged in its execution there. He was also carrying it on in the State of Virginia, within sight of the Capitol, at our very doors.

A grave question arose upon which men differed, and differed upon both sides in politics, different among themselves. It was whether that policy of his of organizing States upon the minority principle and by military power or under military coercion, was valid, and if valid, whether it was reasonable and proper. Upon that whole question I agreed with the Senator from Ohio. I thought it was absurd, it was monstrous that those presidential States should be set up as members of this Union and should be represented in the Senate and House to the full extent to which their populations were represented before the war, that a mere fragment of the population of a State should wield the whole political power of that State in this Government, both in Congress and in the Electoral Colleges. I, for one, thought that to be a monstrous proposition and resisted it; in this agreeing with the Senator from Ohio.

But although I agreed with him in his views on that question of presidential reconstructed States as they were then presented in the midst of the war, I did not agree with him in the means by which his object should be reached. He desired to head off this presidential policy. He felt about as John Minor Botts did in the days of Tyler. He, too, was opposed to the President and his policy and desired to check him, to defeat his policy, to prevent the accomplishment of his designs. I united with that Senator in voting against recognizing those State governments, in resisting their being represented in Congress, in resisting the counting of their electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. I did all this upon clear grounds and upon full conviction. But there was one thing in which I could not agree with the Senator from Ohio, and that was, in calling into existence imperfect, weak, inadequate, premature States in the West for the purpose of checking the policy of the President; rushing in Nevada and Colorado and Nebraska for the purpose of outvoting Mr. Lincoln's new members from the South. I could not go that far with the Senator from Ohio, and therefore never gave my assent to these enabling acts of 1864.

But, sir, to pass on: under what circumstances were those bills enacted by Congress? I propose to show that to the Senate and to the country. I propose to show the statements upon which the assent of Congress was given to those measures, and I propose to show that those statements came from the Senator from Ohio himself. Upon the consideration of the Colorado enabling act, Mr. Gollamer said:

"I wish to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Territories whether he has any information as to the extent of the population of this Territory?

"Mr. WADE. Nothing that I can rely upon with a very great deal of confidence. I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts from the Delegate in the other House, and from Mr. Edmunds, of the Land Office, who has some information on that subject. I understood there must be now about sixty thousand inhabitants in Colorado; some think a great deal more than that. That is the smallest number I find intimated by those who profess to know anything about it. It is a Territory which is filling up very rapidly. Judge Edmunds tells me that he has not the least doubt in the world that before they finish their arrangements and become a State, there will be sufficient population there for a Representative in Congress, according to the ratio of representation fixed by the last census. That is about the information I got."

When the enabling act for Nebraska was pending the Senator from Ohio said, in the conclusion of the debate, these important words—and recollect, he was speaking as the organ of the Committee on Territories, speaking upon a territorial question, in a case and at a time when his expression of opinion was entitled to the highest respect and confidence—

"I have no doubt this Territory will have a population amply sufficient for a Representative by the time they get a State government formed and are ready to elect their officers—"

Which, according to the provisions in the enabling act, would have been in October, 1864. Now, by the legislation of Congress, under the present census, the population required for a member of the House of Representatives is one hundred and twenty-seven thousand; and Congress was assured, when these enabling acts were passed in 1864, that by the time the people of these Territories appeared, respectively, and claimed admission under those enabling acts they would have, each of them, at least the ratio or number of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand.

Mr. WADE. I hope the Senator will allow me one moment in explanation of that. He thinks that my predictions as to the population of these Territories were not well founded—that I stated it very large. I certainly announced what the Commissioner of Public Lands, who was very well acquainted with the subject stated. It was the opinion of everybody with whom I conversed, that it was the best light I could get at the time. But the amount of population that we expected then was interrupted and undoubtedly disappointed by the terrible Indian war that occurred about that time, driving a great many out of the Territory, and drawing a great many into that war. I have no doubt that had the effect to prevent those expectations being fulfilled. That is all I have to say on that subject. I repeat, what I have frequently said, that the population of Nebraska now is larger than Territories have usually had when they have been admitted, though not so large as I expected it would be at the time that enabling act was passed.

Mr. BUCKALEW. But, Mr. President, the force and effect of this fact is not weakened or removed at all in respect to the point for which I cited it, and that was to show that the Congress of 1864 was misled, if not intentionally, in effect, deceived with reference to the subject of population in both the Territories that are now before us for admission, and that if the truth had then been known, if the facts as they were subsequently ascertained had been fairly stated and fully understood, there is no reason to believe that these enabling acts would have been passed. Congress acted under a misconception of the amount of population in each of these Territories.

I say this is conclusive against any argument founded upon these enabling statutes—the argument which has been pressed upon us with such force from the commencement of the debate down to this time. At the very time when the Senator from Ohio, upon authority which misled him equally with the Senate, was fixing the minimum of the population of Colorado at sixty thousand, at the very moment when he was informing us that the Delegate from that Territory in the other branch claimed that it was much larger than that, the actual number of inhabitants in that Territory could not possibly have been over thirty thousand, one half the minimum fixed, and upon which I have a right to say the action of Congress was predicated.

And so in regard to the Territory of Nebraska. We were assured that it would have one hundred and twenty-seven thousand inhabitants by the time its constitution was formed, and its officers elected. Instead of that being the fact in October, 1864, when we were told it would take place, here in 1866, and at the end of the year, we are acting upon the question of admitting Nebraska, with a probable population of not more than fifty thousand. It is true, strange and vague statements are made about there being some eighty thousand people in this Territory, with nothing to sustain them except an unofficial and unreliable letter, to which I shall hereafter allude. We have satisfactory proof that the population must be in the neighborhood of fifty thousand only. But Congress was told more than two years ago, that in October 1864, it would be up to the ratio of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand.

I will now briefly state the facts as to numbers, having laid the foundation for the exhibit. First, in relation to Colorado; by the census of 1860 the population was 34,277. The vote in August 1861, was 10,580 and in December 1861, 9,354; in October 1862, 8,221; in September 1864, following the date of the enabling act, 5,769; in September 1865, upon the adoption of the constitution, 5,895, upon which vote a majority of 155 in favor of the constitution was reported. In this connection I will give the figures from the census or enumeration taken in 1861 to show the division of the population as to sex and age.

Mr. JOHNSON. Under what authority was that census taken?

Mr. BUCKALEW. Under the authority of the territorial Legislature, I suppose. The census of 1860 shows facts of the same character, but I take the figures of the enumeration of 1861 because it is a little later. In 1861 there were in Colorado 18,223 adult males, 4,484 adult females, and 2,622 minors; making a total population of 25,329, showing a decrease of total population from the previous year of about 9,000.

Mr. President, as has been frequently stated in this debate, in the settled parts of the country the number of voters as compared with the whole population is about one-fifth. In the Territories and in the new parts of the country from the fact that females and minors do not go into them as largely as adult males, it follows that the proportion of voters to the whole mass of population is much greater; and of inevitable necessity, therefore, in estimating the population of a Territory or a new State you must multiply the voters by a smaller number than five. That is inevitable, and the explanation is abundantly furnished by the enumeration in 1861 in Colorado, which shows the enormous preponderance of adult males over females and minors in the population of that Territory.

But, sir, there was a peculiar reason for such great preponderance applying to Colorado which does not apply to all our Territories. It was a mining region; it was the case of a shifting and changing population; and you cannot apply the same reasoning to the same extent in agricultural Territories. Now, sir, I pass to the case of Nebraska. By the census of 1860 its population was 28,841, of which there were white males—I take the white population alone, because the negroes are so few that they may be omitted from the calculation—16,689 and females 12,007, showing that one-fourth of the whole male population of the Territory was in excess of the female. On the 2d of June, 1866, the vote on adopting the constitution amounted in the aggregate to 7,776, and for Representative to 8,081. In October last the total vote was 9,136 at a full election, at a time of excitement, and when it is likely that as full a vote was polled as could be polled at any time within its limits.

These figures in regard to Nebraska prove that the population of that Territory at the time of the October election, all those who made up the total mass of people from whom voters were taken, could not have exceeded forty-five thousand, and the probability is that the number did not exceed some thirty-six or thirty-seven thousand. The Senate is told that there has been a brisk immigration into that Territory during the past Summer and Fall, during the six months within which the provision as to residence of voters applies. They must be at least six month in the Territory before they can vote. Sir, if you should make a liberal estimate of an immigration into the Territory of some two thousand families, say of five members each, or a total immigration that would be equivalent to that, you would only get some ten thousand additional inhabitants, and the introduction of that large number of persons into a Territory containing only thirty-five to forty thousand people would be a matter of general observation and of universal remark; it would be stated and held by all to be a very large increase of population. If, therefore, you should assume that there was within six months the large immigration of some ten thousand into that Territory, you would not get the total number above fifty thousand.

But it seems that some one connected with the Bureau of Statistics has written a letter addressed to gentlemen of Nebraska who are here, in which he expresses a general opinion that the population of that Territory is some eighty-odd thousand. Now, what has he to go upon? In the first place this is not an official paper; it does not pretend to be. There is no authenticity about it so far as the Senate is concerned. It is not a paper addressed to it, nor one made up under any responsibility whatever. And, sir, in what way can men of the Bureau of Statistics know anything about the population of this Territory? They cannot certainly know it from a census, because there has been none taken. They cannot know it from an enumeration of taxables in the Territory, because there has been no such enumeration. In what manner can they then acquire information about it? I do not know any statistics there can be in the Treasury Department applicable to this question unless it be the returns of incomes; and to attempt to estimate population upon returns of that kind would be so absurd that I suppose no man inside or outside the Bureau would attempt it. If there be any information in the Treasury Department accessible to this officer of the Bureau of Statistics, or accessible to any one else, it must consist of responses to letters sent to United States officers in the Territory. Letters may have been addressed to the assessors or collectors in the Territory and their opinions obtained. I presume that this extravagant and manifestly untrue estimate must be predicated upon something of that description. I can conceive no other manner in which it could be obtained.

The United States assessors in that Territory, if they were called upon, would be very apt to make a liberal estimate, especially if they participated in the feeling in favor of a new State which is felt by other gentlemen who are here from the Territory, and opinions from them not predicated upon an actual enumeration would be utterly worthless, would be so unreliable that any man might be thought destitute of good sense who should think of forming an opinion upon them. We, however, have the population of the Territory sufficiently established for all practical purposes in the statistics which I have presented, as we have also in the case of Colorado.

I say, then, that it is proposed here to admit Colorado into the Union as a State, with a population not exceeding thirty thousand, and Nebraska as a State with a population not exceeding fifty thousand, while the ratio or number requisite for a member of Congress in all the old States, the settled portion of the country, is one hundred and twenty-seven thousand; and as a representative of three million people, who constitute the political community known as Pennsylvania, I am asked to give to seventy-five or eighty thousand people double the representation in this branch of Congress that is possessed by those three million, and to give them also three times the representation to which their numbers would entitle them in the House of Representatives. Sir, I cannot do it; and no member of this Senate or of this Congress ought to ask my State or its people to assent to so unreasonable a proposition.

We agreed when the Constitution of the United States was formed that our numbers should go for nothing in this body.

That was a feature of the compact among the thirteen members which were to compose the Union; but there was to be representation according to population in the other branch of Congress; and that principle that States be represented according to numbers in the House of Representatives is the only compensation which the large States received for the surrender of the principle of numerical representation in the Senate.

That representation in the House is invaded by these bills. It is not merely disproportionate representation in the Senate, it is not merely the equality of thirty thousand men of the mountains of Colorado in this Senate, with three millions in the east; it is not the equality of fifty thousand upon the plains of Nebraska in this Senate with three millions in the east; but it is the representation of these Territories with eighty thousand population, in the House of Representatives as if they had two hundred and fifty-four thousand, or enough for two Representatives, according to the ratio under the existing act of Congress. It is then, not senatorial in equality alone against which we object, it is representative inequality, also.

And, sir, what are the reasons which are to reconcile us to this injustice? Is there any complaint in the Territory of Nebraska of bad government? Does the Executive, appointed by the President and confirmed by this Senate, oppress its people? Are the judges sent there by our advice or consent corrupt or incompetent men? Is not property secure? Is not life secure? Is not justice administered fairly? There are no complaints; there is no reason for complaint. We are told in this debate that the Governor of this Territory is acceptable to its people; that he is in full accord and sympathy with them; in short, that there is no foundation for complaints by the people of the Territory or any part of them in regard to the existing government which has been instituted by Congress.

The Senator from Ohio who sits nearest me [Mr. Sherman] spoke about the expense of a territorial government. He is a member of the Finance Committee; he is looking after money matters with great care, and he wants the Territory admitted as a State to save the expense of a territorial government. In that connection let me give some facts in regard to another Territory. General Sherman, in his recent report of the 5th of November, speaking of the Territory of New Mexico, says:

"The whole Territory seems a pastoral land, but not fit for cultivation. The mines undeveloped are supposed to be very valuable, but as yet, remain mostly in a state of nature. We have held this territory since 1846, twenty years, at a cost to the national Treasury of full one hundred millions, and I doubt if it will ever reimburse to the country a tithe of that sum."

By the census of 1860 the population of New Mexico was 93,516. At present General Sherman says: "The entire population may be estimated at 100,000," and from other information which I have examined I suppose it to be somewhat more than that. Here is a Territory with a population of 100,000, a Territory very expensive to us, and where, if you need relief from the burdens of a territorial government, you should apply an enabling act and organize a State government and get rid of some portion of the burden, at least the burden of the administration of civil affairs.

Mr. WADE. Will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion on that point?

Mr. BUCKALEW. Certainly.

Mr. WADE. I believe it is not usual for us to commence to bring Territories

into the Union. As long as their people are content with their territorial condition and do not apply to be admitted, I do not think we take the initiative. But then the people of New Mexico are an unprogressive people; that Territory has been a great while inhabited, long before Nebraska was ever heard of as a Territory, and most of the people are Spanish. It does not fill up very rapidly. I do not suppose it has many more inhabitants now than it had thirty years ago. The simple answer to the suggestion, however, is that they have not applied to be admitted.

Mr. BUCKALEW. The Senator has forgotten that I alluded to the fact that there was no formal application by these Territories for which he reported enabling acts in 1864.

Mr. WADE. There were petitions; and their delegates urged it upon us over and over again in regard to both these Territories.

Mr. BUCKALEW. If the Senator will look back to the Congressional Globe, to his own declarations, he will see that he is mistaken. The facts that he now alleges may have existed in the case of one of them, but did not in the cases of the others. There were public reasons which in the opinion of the Senator justified that legislation, and therefore he introduced it. It was not the demand of the people; it was not the clamor of a border population that moved him; it was considerations of public policy in this Government.

Upon the debate on the Nebraska enabling act, April 12, 1864, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Foster] inquired whether the people of the Territory had asked to be admitted as a State, and argued that the Senate should be satisfied that a majority of the people desired it. To this the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Wade] answered, that the people of the Territory had a Delegate in the House of Representatives who, he supposed, fairly represented their will and their wishes. That the Delegate ought to know whether the people wanted it or not; that he had no doubt the Delegate "fairly represented the people there; but whether he did or not the bill only presented to the people the opportunity of taking upon themselves a State government, if they saw fit to do so. If they did not want a State government they were not obliged to have it." The conclusion, then, is clear, from this debate in the Globe, that there was no formal application before the Senate by petition, memorial, or otherwise for the passage of the enabling act. The Senator from Ohio put the question entirely upon the advocacy of the measure by the Delegate from the Territory in the House.

Here, then, is the case of New Mexico, with a population of 100,000. To be sure these people are Mexicans; but are they not citizens? Is there not to be equality among citizens in this country? Have we not heard that doctrine expounded and warmly insisted upon very recently even in this Chamber? We acquired these inhabitants, or most of them, by the treaty of peace at the conclusion of the Mexican war, the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo; and these inhabitants thus acquired, and who became our fellow-citizens, are entitled to precisely the same rights and the same favor as any other population in any Territory of the United States.

Then, sir, I insist that the argument is decisive against the passage of the present bill; that not only is this population inadequate, not only were all the statements made to Congress on the subject of population in 1864 unjustifiable, proved to have been unfounded, grossly erroneous, but you find that there are other Territories exceeding this in population as to whom no such measure as the present is proposed in Congress. Here is Utah; I do not know what the population of that Territory is; I am told by one of the Senators from Kansas that it is about 120,000. Certainly those people, or their territorial authorities in behalf of them, have applied to Congress for admission into the Union. I am not in favor of the admission of Utah as a member of the Union; I am not in favor of the admission of New Mexico with her 100,000 people as a member of the Union any more than I am in favor of the admission of a Territory with 50,000 or with 30,000 inhabitants; but for very shame's sake you must deal equally with the Territories. If you admit these with a population of limited numbers, low down in the scale, how can you justify your legislation before the people of the country as well as the people of the Territories upon the ground of equality and even-handed justice? You deny Utah membership in the Union; your denial perhaps is prudent and reasonable and just but when you admit a Territory with 30,000, one third or one fourth her numbers, how can you say no to her?

Mr. President, I have concluded what I proposed to say on the subject of this bill. I have spoken because I felt charged upon me the duty of discussing it. I regard it as the pioneer of a series of bills which are likely to come up for consideration in the Senate during the present and future sessions, and upon which sound opinions must be formed and maintained if representation in this Government by the several States is to stand upon a just and satisfactory foundation.

THE increase of the supply this year will be in the neighborhood of two millions, seven hundred thousand tons of Anthracite, which is about two millions, two hundred thousand increase over the heaviest shipments made in any former year. If the trade had continued prosperous throughout the whole season the increase in Anthracite coal this year would have reached two millions, five hundred thousand tons. The capacity of the coal regions was equal to an increase of three million tons.—*Pottsville Journal.*

NEW Conundrum—When is a dead body not a dead body? When it's a gal-on-a-bier.

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1867.

SALUTATORY.

PATRONS AND FRIENDS:—Permit us upon this, our first regular visit to you, to wish you all a happy new year; and to add to that the hope that our future intercourse may be abundantly satisfactory and pleasant.

The aims, objects and principles of this paper are set forth fully in the Prospectus published herewith. To their success and promulgation we shall devote our labors. Kindly but firmly we shall advocate and defend them. A full exposition such as is there offered was due to our patrons and to the public. By that we shall endeavor to abide, and by it we are willing to be judged; laboring as we shall earnestly, to attain to the full height of the standard we have set up.

To our contemporaries of the Press we tender the compliments of the season. We trust that it may be a happy New Year to us all. Differences in policy and principle will of course exist and prevent agreement; but opinions can be promulgated, defended or attacked without personalities; argument ought to be more powerful than vituperation, logic more convincing than abuse. We shall endeavor to illustrate our views by our practice, (reserving the right to repel all insults) and hope to merit the respect and confidence as well of those with whom we differ as of those with whom we agree.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the late COLUMBIAN newspaper, have made arrangements with the publisher of this paper for carrying out and executing their existing contracts with their subscribers and advertisers, as follows:

1. That subscribers, who have paid their subscriptions in advance, shall be furnished with this paper *free of charge* until their subscriptions expire.

2. That *paid* advertisements extending over future time, shall be continued in this paper *without charge* until the time paid for expires.

3. That this paper shall be sent to those subscribers who have *not* paid their subscriptions, (during the time those subscriptions are to run,) and that the amounts *now due* thereon, as well as those hereafter accruing, shall be paid to the publisher of this paper without account to the former proprietors.

4. That *unpaid* advertisements, extending over future time, shall be continued in this paper during the times contracted for, and shall be wholly paid for to the publisher of this paper.

Subscribers and advertisers interested, who receive this paper without notice of objection to the publisher, will be considered as agreeing with him upon the above terms and conditions, for the continuance of their subscriptions and advertisements. There will be no increase of rates of charge for advertisements, continued as above, although the circulation of this paper will be more than double that of the late COLUMBIAN. J. G. F.

January 3, 1867.

NEBRASKA.

Mr. Buckalew's speech on the admission of Nebraska as a State, which we print on our first page, was delivered on the day when Congress adjourned over the Holidays, to meet again on the third of January. The subject will now come up again for determination, with the argument clearly against the measure, but with the interests of the Radical majority in its favor. It is evident that the whole proceeding for introducing several of the new and thinly settled Territories as States, which was begun in 1864, has been with the object of strengthening the Radical majority in Congress; formerly against President Lincoln, and now against President Johnson. This is shown by the fact that there is no proceeding for the admission of New Mexico with a population of 100,000, while the attempt is made to admit Nebraska with 50,000, and Colorado with 30,000. The fact is, the Radicals are not sure that they can control elections in New Mexico! But as they have a sure thing in Nebraska, they propose to rush her in without regard to objections, and Colorado, which is still weaker in population, is to follow.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

The following statement exhibits the number of *new* subscribers to this paper at the several Post Offices in this county as entered upon our Books. They have been carefully taken, and are believed to include none who are not solvent and reliable. The former subscription lists of the COLUMBIAN, are not included. From that source we will have several hundred subscribers in addition to those enumerated below.

Beaver Val'ey,	18	Jerseytown,	56
Benton,	35	Lime Ridge,	15
Berwick,	53	Light Street,	46
Bloomsburg	134	Mainville,	24
Buck Horn,	54	Mifflinville,	44
Catawissa,	24	Millville,	25
Central,	13	Mordansville,	8
Centralia,	22	Numidia,	13
Cole's Creek,	17	Orangeville,	56
Espy,	44	Polkville,	16
Eyer's Grove,	10	Roaring Creek,	46
Fishing Creek,	2	Rohrsburg,	59
Forks,	40	Rupert,	6
Foundryville,	11	Sereno,	4
Fowlersville,	14	Stillwater,	27
Greenwood,	5	Van Camp,	21
Iola,	32.		

To all the foregoing offices the paper goes *free of postage.*

At offices outside of the county the number of names is one hundred and one. Of these, twenty-two are at Danville, and most of the others at offices which, although outside the county supply subscribers who reside within it.

These exhibits show a total of 1690 on the new subscriptions. It is a gratifying and encouraging record upon which to commence our labors.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

"A rose by any other name will smell as sweet," but a newspaper designated by any other than an appropriate name will not be as readable or as acceptable to the public. Our cogitations upon the question of the name by which our journal shall be known to contemporaries and patrons, might be thought amusing if given fully and in due form. We shall content ourselves, however, with stating some general ideas on newspaper nomenclature as they have occurred to us, with particular illustrations.

Several things are desirable in a newspaper name. In the first place it should indicate *locality*. This is often secured by adopting some natural object, or artificial designation of place, in the region or district where it is issued. Thus we have, in our own and neighboring counties, the names, *Columbia* Democrat and *Star of the North*,, *Columbia County* Republican, *Berwick* Gazette, *Luzerne* Union, *Scranton* Register, *North Branch* Democrat, *Danville* Intelligencer, *Miltonian*, *Muncy* Luminary, *Lycoming* Gazette, *Ashland* Advocate, etc.

In the next place, the name should indicate some object, principle, or conduct, which shall, by virtue of a law of association, connect the matter and labors of the newspaper with a *purpose*, or assign to them a uniform, fixed character. Thus, the word Democrat, Republican, Radical, Unionist, Whig, or Conservative, at the head of a newspaper, will indicate the party principles or policy to be supported by it. And names of this class will express individuality as well as conduct. The newspaper, by a figure of speech, becomes a person with whom we may imagine ourselves in association and concord, and whose regular visits to us are to be welcomed as a source of pleasure and instruction. In another class of names the idea of personation may be retained without the idea of a fixed character, whether political, literary, scientific, or social. The words Cosmopolitan, Citizen, Gentleman, Visitor, Observer, Inquirer, Advocate, Sentinel, Statesman, etc., are of this description, but in common with those just mentioned, none of them indicate the location of the newspaper or the place where it is issued, and it is necessary to prefix another word to obviate this defect. And hence long and inconvenient names.

This leads us to speak of a third requisite to a good newspaper name. It is, that it shall be short, consisting of a single word. This object is obtained by sacrificing others, in the naming of many leading newspapers in this country and abroad. We know great leading journals, as "The Times," "Tribune," "World," "Age," "Atheneum," etc.

Now, a name which would combine all the foregoing requisites, while euphonious and of agreeable association, would approach perfection. But it is difficult, if not impossible in any given case to combine them all, and thus obtain a result which shall be perfectly satisfactory.

The ordinary resort to words of a neutral character which indicate some business characteristic alone, as, Advertiser, News, Mail-Bag, Bulletin, Chronicle, Intelligencer, Transcript, Ledger, Post, Gazette, etc., is a confession of the difficulty which attends the selection of a perfect name; and they have to be accompanied by other words of locality or character. The result is that inconvenient and unsatisfactory names are produced.

Among the names we have mentioned that of "Miltonian" combines the merits of indicating the place where published, of conveying the idea of personality, and of consisting of a single word. And those merits precisely have pertained to the name of the COLUMBIAN newspaper in this county. The absence in this word of any indication of political character did not detract from it as the name of an independent journal, although it might be regarded by some as an imperfection in the name of a newspaper of pronounced political character. The question is, however, whether the obtaining of this characteristic in a name would not have to be secured by a sacrifice of other advantages. The name, "Star of the North," when formerly carried at the head of a newspaper here, was appropriate to it as a political journal, because the county had become known by that term in political circles. But it was inconveniently long, and conveyed no other idea than that of political illumination. And so also the old name "Columbia Democrat," while it combined the ideas of location, personality, and political character, was composed of two words. It was, upon the whole, a good name for a journal strongly political in its tone, but calculated to confine its influence strictly within partisan limits. The union of that name with 'Star of the North' gave to one of our existing journals about as bad a name as could have been selected. The long horizontal "sky-line" (to borrow a term from architecture), which appears in the head of that paper, is unpleasant to the eye, while the name itself, compounded of seven words, is a burthen to the mouth in utterance and an inconvenience to the pen in citation.

Undue length also may be alleged against the name of the Republican organ of this county. The "irregular country doctor" who established it was not fortunate in respect to brevity when he selected it, although location and political character were duly regarded.

We have been anxious to ascertain the ancient Indian name of Fishing Creek, in the hope that it would answer our purpose. That important stream enters the Susquehanna near the county seat, and drains nearly the whole territory of the county north of the river. But we were unsuccessful in our researches. The oldest surveys and deeds which we have been able to find name it Fishing Creek, and its aboriginal name appears to be unknown to the oldest inhabitant. Some book in which Indian dialects are preserved, might give us the equivalent or synonym of Fishing Creek in the Delaware language, but no such work is at hand for examination.

Finally, we have the names, "Once-a-Week," "The New-Year," and "The Newspaper" presented to us for consideration, and we are not sure but our patrons would be well suited with either. The first is the name of a distinguished literary journal in London; the second would be very appropriate at the commencement of our enterprize, as we start with the year; and the last is a good word which can never become stale or offensive. But we have not been able to content ourselves with any one of these names. Each of them lacks more than one of the requisites before mentioned, and all of them the important characteristic of indicating the place of publication.

We have been induced, therefore, upon full consideration, to select the name COLUMBIAN for our journal, as combining more of the requisites of a good name than any other within our reach. It is of proper length, a single word, expresses personality, and indicates the county where published. The only objection that could be urged to it, that it has been appropriated by another journal published here, no longer exists; for that journal is discontinued, and will have no future existence. Besides, this designation of our paper will be convenient in executing existing contracts with patrons of the former journal, the execution of which we have assumed. Current or running subscriptions and advertising transferred to us, will go on without disturbance of name, and with convenience to all concerned.

If industry, with fidelity, can accomplish our purpose, the COLUMBIAN will be a welcome visitor "all the year round" to our patrons and readers, and will take rank among the best of country papers in the Commonwealth. We are greatly gratified and encouraged by the popular favor already extended to our enterprize; the fine subscription lists from all parts of the county; the indications of advertising patronage, and the good words and volunteered promises of support from leading men. We ask for a continuance of this public favor, and can say in all sincerity that we shall endeavor to deserve it.

ORANGEVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.—At the annual election held on Saturday last, the following named persons were chosen trustees for the ensuing year. Jacob M. Harman, Silas Conner, R. M. Bowman, Michael C. Vanse, John Staly, Samuel Achenbach, and J. P. Conner. Democrats and others opposed to Professor Walker, finding that the lease for five years now held by Mr. Walker was probably legal did not think it advisable to make a contest, and the election was permitted to go by default. We may on some future occasion call attention to this subject again, and give the reason why a school at one time prosperous, and in all respects an advantage to the community, is now practically dead. The Soldier's Orphan School, however, is doing well, it is but just to say.

THE Legislature met on Tuesday and was organized by the election of Lewis W. Hall as speaker of the Senate, and of J. P. Glass of Allegheny, as speaker of the House, both Radical disunionists of course. Our Senator, Geo. D. Jackson, and member, Capt. Thomas Chalfant, are at their posts, ready to serve their constituents. Gov. Curtin sent in his Message, an abstract of which will be given next week.

The election of United States Senator takes place on the 15th, by act of Congress. Inauguration of Gov. Geary on the 15th, and the election of Treasurer on the 21st of January.

WE have a subscriber on the other side of the River whose little daughter eight or nine years old, is very fond of her sunday school. Her teacher proposed to her to commit and recite a certain number of verses, for which she was to receive a handsome testament. She did it and received the reward. She then of her own accord proceded to commit an equal number and got a testament for her little brother; and then a third set and presented a third testament to her little sister.

We hope her noble example may be extensively followed by our young friends.

UNDER the head of "The Kaleidoscope" on the the second page of our paper we propose to publish a series of essays, the object and purpose of which are sufficiently set out in the opening number. We deem it proper to say here that about twenty numbers, all by the same writer, have been already published. Some of those will be re-written, others will be suppressed and their places supplied with fresh matter. Several gentlemen of acknowledged ability have consented to contribute to this department, and we confidently expect to make it entertaining and delightful in the highest degre.

THE very general and unusually quiet observance of Christmas Day by our citizens was an exceedingly gratifying incident. It is, we believe, the only day set apart by the civil as well as by the eclesiastical law as a holiday, and has therefore a double call to respect. Its celebration as a festival of the Christian church dates back more than seventeen hundred years, and we shall rejoice to see an annually increasing respect, sobriety, and cheerfulness attend its coming.

THE Episcopal Church was tastefully and profusely decorated for the Christmas holidays. This is an old, beautiful, and time honored custom, much more followed by our German ancestors than by us. It is worthy of universal adoption.

A MISERLY old farmer, who had lost one of his best hands in the midst of hay making, remarked to the sexton as he was filling up the grave. "It is a sad thing to lose a good mower at a time like this; but after all, Tom was a big eater."

COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

NON-LIABILITY OF THE COUNTY. I. FELONIES. II. MISDEMEANORS. III. FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS.

At common law, (which was adopted in Pennsylvania by the Act of 28th January 1777, so far as was suitable to our circumstances,) the public pays no costs; and a defendant indicted for crime, was liable for the costs of prosecution, whether he was convicted or acquitted on the trial. The law continued to be so, until the Act of 20th March 1791 was passed, and as the liability of the county for costs is created only by statute, it cannot be extended beyond the limits assigned to it by the legislature. 6 H. 496.

The following are the only statutes now in force in Pennsylvania, imposing costs upon the county in criminal cases:

1. "In all prosecutions, cases of felony excepted, if the bill of indictment shall be returned "ignoramus," the grand jury returning the same shall decide and certify on such bill whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution; and in all cases of acquittals by the petit jury on indictments for the offences aforesaid, the jury trying the same shall determine, by their verdict, whether the county, or the prosecutor, or the defendant shall pay the costs." Act of 31st March 1860, section 62.

2. "The costs of prosecution accruing on all bills of indictment charging a party with felony, returned "ignoramus" by the grand jury, shall be paid by the county; and the costs of prosecution accruing on bills of indictment charging a party with felony, shall, if such party be acquitted by the petit jury on the traverse of the same, be paid by the county, and in all cases of conviction of any crime, all costs shall be paid by the party convicted; but when such party shall have been discharged, according to law, without payment of costs, the costs of prosecution shall be paid by the county; and in cases of surity of the peace, the costs shall be paid by the prosecutor or the defendant, or jointly between them, or the county, as the court may direct." Act of 31st March 1860, sec. 64.

3. "In all cases where two or more persons have committed an indictable offence, the names of all concerned (if a prosecution shall be commenced) shall be contained in one bill of indictment, for which no more costs shall be allowed than if the name of one person only was contained therein." Act 31st March 1860, sec. 65.

4. The act of 23d September, 1791, sec. 13, enacts, that "where any person shall be brought before a court, justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any city or county of this commonwealth, having jurisdiction in the case, on the charge of being a runaway servant or slave, or of having committed a crime, and such charge, upon examination, shall appear to be unfounded, no costs shall be paid by such innocent person, but the same shall be chargeable to, and paid out of the county stock, by such city or county."

This section is in full force, although it was left out of Purdens Digest, and is therefore often lost sight of. The repealing section of the penal code of 1860 repeals all other statutes imposing costs upon the county in criminal cases.

I. FELONIES.

The non-liability of the county for costs under certain circumstances in cases of *felony* occasioned by the penal code of 1860, has in no case been brought before the Supreme Court, and has often escaped the attention of lawyers. Even an attorney to the Commissioners of Luzerne County in a lengthy article published in the *Legal Observer* of July 31st 1861, uses the following language: "In all cases of *felony*—either felony by common law or felony by statute—the county is liable for costs." Again he says that "the officials who have in charge the disbursement of the public funds, *have no right to pay the costs* in any criminal case, except where the statute specifically provides for payment." Certainly, the Commissioners could not be charged with *negligence*, if they did misapply the public funds in consequence of the *illegal* advice of their attorney. The responsibility would be with the attorney, not with them.

Previous to the adoption of the Penal Code of 1860, the 79th section of which repeals the 15th section of the Act of 23d September, 1791, where any person was convicted of any offence, punishable capitally, or by imprisonment at hard labor, the county was liable for costs of prosecution, if the defendant had not property sufficient to discharge the same. This is the farthest that the legislature ever went in imposing costs upon the county in cases of *conviction* for felony. And inasmuch as felonies were generally punishable either capitally, or by imprisonment at hard labor, and as persons who had property sufficient to discharge the costs were seldom convicted of felonies, the exceptions were gradually lost sight of it seems even by lawyers, and the idea appears to prevail that in all cases of felony, the county is liable for the costs of prosecution.

But since the act of 31st March, 1860, the county is made liable to pay the costs of prosecution in cases of felony only in two instances, where it is not equally liable in cases of misdemeanor. First, Where the indictment is returned "ignoramus" by the grand jury. Second, Where the defendant is acquitted by the petit jury upon trial. Never when he is convicted.

The following list comprises most of the felonies: Treason, misprision of treason, arson, murder, voluntary manslaughter; attempt to commit murder, maiming with intent to disfigure, injuring by explosive substances, administering stupefying mixtures with intent to commit any felony, counterfeiting, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen.

II. MISDEMEANORS

The Supreme Court have put a strict construction on all statutes which impose costs on counties, and the the county can be made liable for costs on an indictment for an offence below felony only in one of three ways. 1. By the finding of the grand jury that the county shall pay the costs when the bill is returned *ignoramus*; 2. By a similar finding of the travers jury when the defendant is acquitted upon trial; and 3. By the discharge according to law of a convict, who is sentenced to pay the costs and does not. 6 H. 496.

III. FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS.

In cases of conviction of *any crime*, where the convict shall have been discharged according to law, without payment of costs, the costs of prosecution shall be paid by the county. The "discharge according to law," must be had either under the act of insolvency, or on reversal for error, 12 S & R. 95, or by pardon before sentence, 4 S & R. 449.

It is not every discharge according to law, of persons sentenced to pay costs and do not, that will make the county liable. It is also nessary that there should be a *conviction of a crime.* Hence if the grand jury return a bill "ignoramus," in a case other than felony, and order the prosecutor to pay the costs, and the prosecutor having been sentenced by the Court to pay them, is committed and then discharged according to law without having paid them, the county is not liable for costs.

Nor is the county liable, if a bill be found "a true bill," and the defendant having been tried and acquitted, and ordered by the petit jury to pay the costs, is sentenced by the Court to pay them, and is committed and discharged according to law, the costs not being paid.

Nor if the defendant is acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered by the petit jury to pay the costs, who after being sentenced by the Court to pay them, is committed and discharged according to law, the costs being unpaid, 4 S & R. 540.

In cases of surety of the peace, the costs are to be paid by the county, or by the parties, as the court may direct.

Justices of the peace, constables and witnesses are entitled to be paid their fees out of the county funds, in all criminal cases, where upon examination the charge appears to be unfounded, so that a discharge of the accused ensues without a binding over or a commitment. But clerks, sheriffs and district attorneys are not entitled. Such cases are not to be returned to court, whether the accused be discharged by a justice, or by one of the judges; (who are also justices of the peace so far as relates to criminal matters.) Act of 23 Sept. 1791, sec. 13.

The county is not liable for costs where a *nolle prosequi* is entered, which ought not to be done without a stipulation on part of the prosecution or the defendant to pay costs. 12 S & R. 94—6 H. 493. Nor is the county liable for costs where the indictment is quashed, 3 R. 487.

The county is not liable under any circumstances for the defendants bill of costs for his subpœnas, serving the same, and attedance of his witnesses, in any criminal prosecution; although if the jury on the trial for any misdemeanor, acquit the defendant and impose the costs upon the prosecutor, or divide them between the prosecutor and defendant, the defednants bill shall be included in the costs and paid accordingly by the party, or parties. Act of 31 March 1860, sec. 63.

Although the proportion of criminal cases wherein the county is liable for the costs of prosecution, is smaller than is generally supposed; yet, they may always be secured from the parties provided they are able, if magistrates would perform their whole duty when they commit defendants or bind them over to court, and also bind over the prosecutor and his witnesses to appear and testify. Then if any of them failed to appear, their recognizances would be forfeited and collected, and applied so far as nessary to the payment of costs, while if they do appear, it enables either the grand or petit juries to put the costs where they belong. The grand jury have no right to *ignore* a bill of indictment without any witnesses being produced and sworn, whereby the costs would fall on the county in cases of felony, or perhaps be put upon the prosecutor or county in cases of misdemeanor. The legal acceptation of the words "*diligently inquire*" contained in the oath administered to grand juries is, "*diligently to in quire* into the circumstances of the charge, *the credibility of the witnesses* who support it, and, from the whole, to judge whether the person accused ought to be put upon his trial." 1 Dallas, 237. If the grand jury should return a "true bill," without any witnesses being sworn, and so noted, the indictment would be quashed at the instance of the defendant. American Criminal Law, 232. So too, if *without witnesses*, the grand jury should return a bill "ignoramus," whereby the costs would fall, or be put upon the county, or the prosecutor, their *return would be set aside* at the instance of the county, or party interested. Where no witness is produced and sworn before the grand jury, *they have nothing to return to the court*, and their simple duty is to burn the bill of indictment, or return it to the District Attorney. Therefore, where justices of the peace make returns in criminal cases without any recognisances of the prosecutor or witnesses, (as is generally the case in Columbia county,) and the defendant appears, without prosecutor or witnesses appearing against him, *the costs are simply lost.*

All bills against the county for costs in criminal prosecutions, should be made out in such a manner as to show the names of the offences charged and how the respective cases were disposed of; so that if the commissioners did not happen to know, they could readily ascertain whether they were disposed of in such way as to render the county liable.

This covers all the points that ever arise before the Commissioners of Columbia County in respect to payment of costs in criminal prosecutions; although in some parts of the State, it might be proper to treat on the subject of costs in commitments for vagrancy, and perhaps one or two other matters of minor importance.

E. H. LITTLE.

MARRIED.

COLEMAN—THORNTON—On New Year's Eve, in the Episcopal Church at this place, by the Rev. Thomas Cullen, George S. Coleman, Esq., and Miss Roxanna Thornton, only daughter of the late James Thornton, Esq., both of Bloomsburg.

RHONE—EVANS—In Benton, on the fifteenth of December, by Samuel Robbins, Esq., Mr. William P. Rhone to Miss Sarah C. Evans, both of Columbia county.

JONES—KLINGERMAN—At the Forks Hotel, in Bloomsburg, on the twenty-fourth of December, Mr. William M. Jones of Briarcreek, and Miss Lizzie Klingerman of Beach Haven.

FORNWALD—REISWICK—At the residence of E. Mendenhall, in Bloomsburg, on Christmas day, by Rev. I. C. Shcip, Mr. Peter Fornwald of Centreton, Huron county, Ohio, to Miss Anna R. Reiswick, of Bloomsburg, Pa.

GROSS—SLOUGH—In Bloomsburg, on the twenty-seventh of December, by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. William H. Gross to Miss Louisa Slough, Union township, Schuylkill county, Pa.

LONG—WERKHEISSER—On the same day by the same, at the Exchange Hotel, Mr. Charles C. Long of Danville, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth Werkheisser of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa.

LEE—BELL—On the same day by the same, in Bloomsburg, Mr. George S. Lee to Miss Anna Bell, both of Bloomsburg.

ROOB—WIANT—In Town Hill, Luzerne county, on the twenty-seventh of December, by Rev. E. Wolsworth, Mr. Crawford Rood of Ross, to Miss Huldah R. Wiant, of Fairmount, Luzerne county, Pa.

KILE—CREVELING—At the same place, by the same, on the thirtieth of December, Mr. Zephaniah Kile of Sugarloaf, Columbia county, to Miss Rachel Creveling of Fairmount, Luzerne county, Pa.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of James Gibson, late of Greenwood Township, Columbia County, deceased. The undersigned, appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets in the hands of Abraham Young, administrator of James Gibson, deceased, to and among the respective creditors according to the order established by law, hereby gives notice to all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in Bloomsburg, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, A.D. 1867, at ten o'clock A.M. of said day. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of decedent, are requestrd to present them to the Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in for a portion of said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, December 15, 1866.-4t

Lunacy.—The first account of Isaac Seigfreid, committee of Dorcas Creveling, a lunatic. All persons interested will take notice that the account of Isaac Seigfried, committee of Dorcas Creveling, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Columbia County, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of said county, for examination and confirmation, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February next.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, December 15, 1866.-5t.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

AMZI CRAIG or
CHARLES MENSCH,
Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

GRAND JURORS, FOR FEBRUARY Term, 1867.

Bloom—Caleb Barton, Mathias Appleman, Charles H. Deobler.
Beaver—Jonathan Bredbender.
Benton—William L. Cole, Samuel M'Henry, Jacob Welliver.
Conyngham—Frederick R. Wolforth.
Franklin—John Mowry, Hiram J. Reader.
Hemlock—William Fisher, Thomas J. Vanderslice.
Locust—Isaac Erwine.
Main—Charles Fisher, John G. Gearhart.
Madison—Joseph Correl, John Mouser.
Mt. Pleasant—Gabriel Everett.
Mifflin—Christian Wolf.
Orange—Edward DeLong.
Pine—Clark Whitmoyer, Elijah Fullmer, Thomas M'Bride.
Scott—Charles S. Fowler.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR FEBruary Term 1867.

Beaver—Charles Michael, Stephen Lehr.
Benton—Joseph Hess, Sr.
Borough of Berwick—Hiram R. Hower.
Borough of Centralia—William H. Rinebold, Robert Gorrell.
Bloom—Frederick C. Eyer, Clark M. Brown, Samuel Jacoby, William B. Koons, Daniel Lee, William Snyder.
Briar Creek—Henry Doak, Peter Wenner, Thomas A. Miller.
Catawissa—John Scott, William Martin, James S. M'Ninch, Stephen Baldy.
Centre—Jesse Hicks, Jesse Hoffman, Henry Dellong.
Conyngham—Sylvester Hoffman, Michael Crone, William Hoagland.
Fishing Creek—Elias Ammerman, Jeremiah Hess Thomas Lauderbauch, Alexander Cramer.
Franklin—Thomas Hower.
Greenwood—John Johnson, Caleb F. Moore, Thomas Reese.
Hemlock—David Wagner, William P. Eyerly, Hiram Appleman.
Madison—Shepherd S. Runyan.
Montour—Samuel Lazerus, Jacob Ernwine, Noah Mouser.
Mifflin—Benjamin Yohe.
Orange—Adam Hill, John Vanliew.
Pine—Luther A. Garman.
Roaring Creek—William Driesbach.
Scott—Alfred Creveling, Joseph Lilly.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of orders of the Orphans' Courts of Montour and Columbia counties, Pa., the undersigned administrators of Hiram Millheim, late of Moreland Township, Lycoming county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Hotel of John Brittain, in White Hall, Montour county, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th,

at 12 M., a certain piece or parcel of land situate partly in Madison Township, Columbia county, and partly in Anthony township, Montour county, containing 102 acres more or less, adjoining lands late of William Ellis, William Adams, M. King and others; the improvements being a log house and log barn, an orchard and about thirty acres cleared; the balance well timbered.

Also, one other parcel of land situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining the above, land of Adam Spring, and others, containing 25 acres and 21 perches, more or less and being well timbered land. Late the estate of said deceased. CONDITIONS MADE KNOWN BY

MICHAEL WINEGARDNER,
Jan. 4, 1867. Administrator.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Through between Baltimore and Rochester WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after November 19, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

NORTHWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Baltimore 10:30 daily; Philadelphia 3:10 P.M.; Harrisburg 2:05 A.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland 4:45 A.M., for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 5:15 A.M., arriving in Danville 7:40 A.M., Bloomsburg 8:25 A.M., Kingston 10:45 A.M., Scranton 12 noon.

MAIL leaves Baltimore 9:15 A.M., daily (except Sundays); Philadelphia 11:50 A.M.; Harrisburg 1:30 P.M., delivering passengers at Northumberland for train on Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, leaving at 6:20 P.M., proceeding north and arriving in Williamsport at 6:45 P.M.

FAST LINE leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays), 12:30 P.M.; Philadelphia 11:20 P.M.; Harrisburg 4:10 P.M.; Northumberland 6:41 P.M.; passengers by this train remain over night at Northumberland leaving the following morning at 7 A.M., arriving in Scranton 12 M.

SOUTHWARD.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Northumberland 11:36 P.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton at 6:45 P.M.; Pittston 7:30 P.M.; Kingston 8 P.M.; Bloomsburg 8:07 P.M., arriving in Philadelphia 7 A.M.; Harrisburg 2:30 A.M.; Baltimore 7 A.M., Washington 8:20 A.M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Northumberland 10:15 A.M., daily (except Sundays), receiving passengers leaving Scranton 8:50 A.M.; Pittston 9:30 A.M.; Kingston 9:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg 8:07 A.M.; Danville 9:34 A.M.; and arriving in Harrisburg 1:15 P.M.; Philadelphia 5:40 P.M.; Baltimore 6 P.M.

By this route freight from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, and Canandagua, or any intermediate point on the New York Central can be shipped through, when in full car loads, to any point on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, without breaking bulks. Rates of freight and passengers fare as low as by any other route.

J. N. DUBARRY, E. W. YOUNG,
Gen'l Sup't, Harrisburg, Pa. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Baltimore.

ISAAC M. SCHOMMERHORN,
Gen'l Western Freight Agent, Buffalo.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA., JAN. 4, 1867.

MR. JOHN SWARTWOUT advertises a valuable farm, Grist and Saw-mill, for sale.

A REVIVAL is going on in the English Baptist Church of Bloomsburg, and is attended with considerable success.

DR. HIRAM C. HOWER has purchased the stock of Henry Giger, and increased the assortment in all its branches. Call and see him.

THE pews of Saint Paul's (Episcopal) Church will be sold for the year 1867 to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, P.M. at the Church.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

WE are requested to say that the name T. O. Van Allen, in the Danville Protest of Assessorship papers, should have been L. O. Van Allen.

FOR the prospectus, terms of subscription, rates of advertising, and other matters relating to this paper, see first column of the first page.

WE think our readers will be able to appreciate the excellent quality of the paper we are using. It is manufactured at the Catawissa Paper Mills.

READ the beautiful poem on our first page "All the year round." It is most appropriate to the season, and is exceedingly smooth and happy in treatment.

WE publish this week an able examination of the Law of costs, as applied to counties, under the criminal code of the State, by Mr. Little, Counsel to the Commissioners.

WE call your attention to REV. A. HARTMAN'S store, opposite the Episcopal church, where you will find an excellent stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, cheap for cash or trade.

OUR old friend, Gilbert Hess, says the late cold weather made the old forest trees about the North Mountain snap and crack, the frost splitting some of them a considerable number of feet.

LOST on Wednesday evening last, in Bloomsburg, a pair of gold Spectacles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the store of McKelvy Neal & Co.

NEW MODE OF KILLING FLEAS.—Place the animal on a smooth board and pen him in with shoemakers wax; then as soon as he becomes quiet commence reading to him the doings of Congress, during the present session, and he will burst with indignation.

E. H. LITTLE, ESQ., has just purchased the Robison corner adjoining the Court House, and intends putting up a large building. It gives THE COLUMBIAN a local and permanent habitation, and was mainly purchased for that purpose.

SOME of our town Subscribers have not directed how they desire their papers delivered, whether by the carrier, or left at the Post Office or at the Printing Office. If they will indicate to us where they would prefer to get them we will do our best to accommodate them.

A SERIES of meetings held in the Lutheran Church of this place, has just been closed. Fourteen persons have professed a change of heart. The interest of the congregation in religion seems greatly increased. The vacant pews of this church will be exposed to sale on Saturday, January 5th, 1867.

CONSIDERABLE inquiry is being made for houses in Bloomsburg, but the supply will doubtless be equal to the demand without any great increase in rents. The town lots lately thrown into market by Rev. Mr. Waller will enable many persons to purchase and build who have heretofore been obliged to rent.

WE had the extreme pleasure of paying a visit to Mr. Solomon Helwig of Catawissa Township, a few days ago. He is a considerable wine grower, the most extensive perhaps, in this region; and he has now in his cellars about 700 gallons, from a few months, to three years old. Persons who are competent to judge, say that nothing finer can be had anywhere than Mr. Helwig's domestic wine.

AMONG the new advertisements which appear in the COLUMBIAN this week, and to which we hereby call attention; we particularly desire to note the Hard-ware store of Charles W. Snyder, in the Town Hall building. He has a splendid assortment of the finest goods in that line which we have anywhere seen. The effort to establish the business deserves success. Call and see his room—the finest in Bloomsburg. Mr. Snyder is the grand son of Daniel Snyder. Mr. John M. Barton, an accomplished and accommodating salesman, is ever on hand to attend customers.

WE put to press this week an edition of *one thousand five hundred copies* of our paper, required to fill subscription lists and to furnish a few surplus copies for exchanges and new subscribers, and we are informed by our printers that we must stop getting subscribers or buy a steam power-press to execute their work! Hand-work becomes tedious, laborious and expensive even upon the number of copies we are now compelled to issue to cover present demands, and, indubitably, increased work will require steam! Well then, all we have to say is, "steam it shall be." Every one who wants the COLUMBIAN, shall have it; terms five cents per copy, or two dollars a year in advance, or by April first.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

No. 1. January 4, 1867.

A writer who should undertake to amuse and instruct the reading public of the present day, would have a more difficult task to perform than had those wits and essayists of a hundred and fifty years ago, whose reputations, however lustrous then, grow more brilliant with each succeeding year, and whose volumes have become the acknowledged standards of periodical essays and of English purity of style. One reason for this is, that the average of information is greatly higher now than it was then; and the body of those who are accustomed to literary composition is much more numerous; and, though possessing less education, in a technical sense, having more general knowledge. A defect in our educational system furnishes the explanation of this latter fact, for fact it is—as for example, where among our statesmen would you find one, like the Earl of Derby, making the best poetical translation of Homer ever produced; or, like the Hon. Mr. Gladstone writing a learned disquisition upon the same author, with specimens of translation? We do not make, at any of our universities, such scholars as are produced at the European colleges.

That our people have more general knowledge is mainly attributable to the newspapers, which are a never-failing source of delight, amusement and instruction. Coming daily or weekly into the hands of almost every household and being regularly perused by old and young there is acquired thereby a fund of information and a variety of suggestions, which were not heretofore generally accessible, and, affording food for thought, exercise and expansion of the mind. Nor did the comparitively few newspapers circulating in the age to which we refer, contain dissertations and discussions upon so great a variety of topics as do those of our own time, including even those which the wits of Queen Annie's reign made famous. The political pamphlet and the satirical poem were the mediums through which the author or statesman reached his peculiar class of readers then; but now the politician or poet who desires to be read seeks the columns of the newspaper, and discusses with all his ability and eloquence the subject to which he addresses himself. So, we find its columns varying from grave to gay, from lively to severe, and ever and anon every matter which engages human attention is discussed more or less fully. Very little that is new is therefore to be expected, though some new views on old subjects are not impossible; and the wheel evolving human affairs will necessarily, in its endless revolutions, occasionally turn up some thing hitherto unobserved; and in this endless variety of combinations we hope to find material, as the world progresses, which will give to these papers novelty, spirit and life.

Somewhat desultory as they may be, we yet hope to make them what our motto suggests—a map of busy life—its fluctuations and its vast concerns—and morals, social ethics and literature, history, poetry and travels and the forms and fashions of daily life will be held up for a moment to the admiration, imitation or indignation of the public, with the intent to fix that view upon the canvas for future reference. Superstitions, customs, observations of days and times and seasons may also find allusion made to them; their origin and history discussed, and the breach or observance of them inculcated.

If therefore it shall happen that some comparatively well known subject is examined, let it be remembered that these papers are not so much for the learned in book lore, as for those whose means of education are newspapers and observation. For, however great the variety may be, and however certain it may be that almost every subject will be touched upon in its turn, yet but few of them are thoroughly argued in ordinary newspaper articles and still fewer are examined for the sole purpose of seeking a correct conclusion. It will be one of the constant endeavors of these papers, whatever be the subject, to attain that end.

The writers whose services are engaged in the regular preparation of papers to be published in this department, will make it of exceeding variety and interest; and the individual observation and experience of each contributor, will prevent sameness of thought, manner or style. Devoted to the above object, it is hoped that there shall here be offered to the public, a series of essays and sketches worthy of being put into a more permanent form, and taking rank in the popular literature of the country.

It is possible that some persons into whose hands they may fall, may feel sufficient interest in their purposes and objects to offer advice or assistance. Anything of that sort will reach the writers and be duly considered by them, if sent to the care of the Editor of THE COLUMBIAN. Thus much it was deemed judicious and proper to say by way of introduction. The word KALEIDOSCOPE sufficiently indicates the fact that these papers will be of various character, but the head that presents the picture thus indicated to the eye, can only be judged by the beauty and symmetry of the drawing and the design. To strengthen the good, to intimidate the bad, to amuse and instruct all, is their laudable ambition.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 40
Rye "	1 15
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	15 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 45
Butter	35
Eggs	25
Tallow	14
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	18
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	18
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	25 00

LUNGERICH & SMITH,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 48 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF HANNAH BOONE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Hannah Boone, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Wellington Hartman and Charles A Moyer, who reside in Bloomsburg, in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

WELLINGTON HARTMAN,
CHARLES A. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867-6w. Admr's.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MICHAEL REICHELDIFER, LATE OF BLOOM TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, DECEASED.—The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Orphan's Court of the County of Columbia, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets in the hands of B. F. Hartman, administrator of Michael Reichelsdifer, deceased, according to the order established by law, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in Bloomsburg, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., of said day. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in for a portion of the said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned proposes to offer at public sale, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 24th 1867, on the premises, in Benton township, Columbia county, the following described valuable real estate, viz: A GOOD FARM, consisting of ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND, about forty acres of which are cleared, whereon are erected a

A GRIST MILL

with three run of stone; a SAW MILL, DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and other outbuildings; an apple orchard and well of excellent water. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. down—one-half less the ten per cent. on the first day of April, when possession will be given, and the balance on reasonable time. To be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN SWARTWOUT.
Jan. 4, 1867-3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Elizabeth Barrington, administratrix of Thomas Baker, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Jacob Harrington and Jasper Kline,

CONTAINING SIXTY ACRES,

more or less, late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Conditions of Sale.—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser to the administratrix on the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the confirmation *nisi*, with interest from the confirmation. The purchaser to pay for deeds and stamps.

ELIZABETH BARRINGTON,
January 4, 1867-3w. Administratrix.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK HESS, DECEASED.—To Jeremiah Hess; Thomas Hess; Hannah Hess intermarried with Michael Hendershot, both of whom are believed to be dead, leaving issue; Catharine Hess intermarried with Benjamin Brink; Sarah Hess, intermarried with John Lewis; Elizabeth Hess, intermarried with Joseph Hess; Mary Hess, intermarried with Gilbert Hess; Asa Hess, Amanda Hess, intermarried with Abraham Kline; Frederick Hess, Lucy Ann Hess, intermarried with Elias Shultz; Maria Hess; Sarah Hess and Berlinda Hess, the last seven being the children of John W. Hess, deceased, and all the above named the heirs at law of Frederick Hess, deceased; and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Frederick Hess, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the thirteenth day of December, A. D., 1866.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, January 4, 1867-3w.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENT.—NOTICE OF CONFIRMATION.—The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to Widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Daniel Mordan, of Scott township, deceased.
2. Widow of John Fritz, of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
3. Widow of Clolworthy Fisher, of Scott township, deceased.
4. Widow of O. P. Runyan, of Madison township, deceased.
5. Widow of Joseph Houghton, of Pine township, deceased.
6. Widow of John Hutton, of Centre township, deceased.
7. Widow of Abraham Robbins, of Fishingereek township, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decendents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of John Horner, guardian of Jacob W. Adams, minor child of Samuel Adams, dec'd.
2. First and final account of C. T. & G. W. Styer, executors of Elizabeth R. Hoffman, late of Berwick, dec'd.
3. Account of Elias Mendenhall, guardian of B. F. Kester, minor child of Jos. K. Kester dec'd.
4. Account of Elfrada Kline, administratrix of G. Lowry Kline, late of Orange township, dec'd.
5. Account of John Staddon, guardian of Susanna Staddon, of Greenwood township.
6. Second and final account of Samuel Henry and Andrew Creveling, executors of Archibald Henry, late of Orange township, dec'd.
7. Second and final account of Peter Eveland and John Eveland, administrators of Peter Eveland, late of Fishingereek township, dec'd.
8. Account of Washington Adams, administrator of Thomas Cummings, late of Locust township, dec'd.
9. Account of Michael Lemon, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah J. Pealer, late of Fishingereek township, dec'd.
10. Account of Levi Allaman, guardian of the estate of Alverna McBride, minor child of F. McBride, late of Hemlock township, dec'd.
11. Account of John R. Moyer, administrator of Richard Planner, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
12. Account of M. A. Aumerman and Michael Lemon, administrators of Peter P. Pealer, late of Fishingereek township, dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, January 4, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.
Light Street, January 4, 1867.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—First door below the Court House, and adjoining the Post Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. (Jan.'66.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia coty, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE.

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind; HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass; squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
beds, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint
brushes, horse brushes, sleigh
bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles,
copper kettles,
stew kettles, sauce
pans, broad
axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

1867. **Get Up Your Clubs.** 1876.

"THE AGE,"—A DEMOCRATIC MORNING JOURNAL.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—UNION, RESTORATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.—The DAILY AGE contains the latest news from all parts of the world, with editorial articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance and General Subjects. Local News, Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Religious Intelligence, Legal Summary, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Meetings, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Price Current, Literary Notices, Agricultural Information, Art, Music, etc., etc. Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and also the dispatches received by the Atlantic Cable; and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from whatever point the steamers first touch.

The WEEKLY AGE will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter, prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class Family Journal, particularly adapted to the politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family circle, and the general reader, having every characteristic of a live newspaper, each number will contain an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE DAILY.—One copy, one year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.50; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Postage thirty cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

THE WEEKLY.—One copy, one year, $2.00; five copies, one year, $9.00; ten copies, one year, $17.00; twenty copies, one year, $32.00. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Five copies one year, $8.50, ten copies, one year, $16.00; twenty copies, one year, $30.00. A copy will be furnished gratis for each club of ten or more, to one address, for one year. Postage five cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates. Address,

WELSH & ROBB,
430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1867.

1. Susan Shuman by her next friend George Shuman vs. Enos Adams.
2. Paxton Fetter vs. Jacob Kline.
3. William L. Lance vs. Thomas Creveling, *et. al.*
4. Jacob Harris vs. Peter Jacoby.
5. A. S. Saul vs. Benjamin Wintersteen.
6. Benjamin Zarr and wife vs. Wm. Sharpless.
7. Edward Hughes vs. the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company.
8. J. P. Hackenberg for the use of M. Chamberlin vs. Silas D. Edgar.
9. Jacob Remley vs. Catawissa Railroad Company.
10. Henry F. Nuss vs. the Borough of Berwick.
11. Faust & Co., vs. Joseph Frick.
12. Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbott.
13. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
14. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
15. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
16. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
17. Mary E. Green vs. Robert S. Howell, *et. al.*
18. James Sterner vs. Albert Hartman.
19. Solomon Shuman vs. William Langenberger.
20. John W. Lescher vs. Peter S. Rishel.
21. John Jamison vs. E. Sayers, et. al.
22. John Grett vs. Alfred Mosel.
23. Wooley & Pole vs. John W. Lescher.
24. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
25. William A. Mann vs. James Dyke.
26. Henry C. Reily now for the use of Thomas Creveling, Jr., vs. Jesse C. Pennington.
27. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Willard C. Green's Administrators.
28. Jacob S. Evans vs. Willard C. Green's Adm'rs.
29. Z. F. Robbins vs. Albert Hunter.
30. James Gannon vs. Michael Cream, et. al.
31. Amanda L. Davis vs. Benham O. Kase.
32. George H. Brown vs. L. S. Stoneman.
33. C. W. Campbell et al, vs Simon P. Kase, et al.
34. James Strauser vs George A trieker,
35. John Strauser vs George Strieker,
36. Stroud & Brown vs A Creveling.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of John Fritz, dec'd., at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the second day of February, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described valuable real estate, to wit: A certain lot of ground situate in Benton Township, county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Hartman on the west, land of Abram Young on the east, land of Catharine Hartman on the south, and land of Parvin Masters on the north, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less.

Also a certain tract of land, situate in Jackson Township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Robbins on the east, lands of John Fritz on the west, and lands of David Yocum on the north, containing fifteen acres and one hundred and fifty-four perches.

Also a certain tract of land, situate in Jackson Township, in said county bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining land of Daniel Robbins on the east, lands of Elijah Yocum on the north, lands of M'Henry and Co. on the west, and lands of Joshua Savage on the south, containing one hundredand twenty-two acres and and one hundred and fifty-five perches, three acres of which is cleared land, and balance is well timbered.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid down at the striking down of the property, one half of the balance to be paid on the first day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises is to be given; and the balance on the first day of April, 1868, with interest from the first of April, 1867. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

EZEKIEL FRITZ,
GEORGE P. FRITZ,
Executors.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Ira Conrad, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two table two p.gs.

IRA ROADARMEL.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lowe room of the Hartman Building, southwest cornor of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHAMBERLAIN

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:

Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c. Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

H. C. HOWER.

ESTATE OF JOHN SANKEY, SR., DECEASED.—To Jacob Sankey; Samuel Sankey; John Sankey; Cyrus Sankey; James W Sankey; Mary Ann Sankey, intermarried with Aaron Wolf; Lyda Sankey, intermarried with James G. Fritz; Susan Reighard; and Mary Catharine Reighard; the last two named are minors of Polly Sankey, late Polly Reighard, deceased, heirs and legal representatives of John Sankey, Sr., deceased. You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in said county, the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said John Sankey, Sr., deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the sixth day of December, A.D. 1866.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, December 22, 1866.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

Fresh, Bright, Instructive, and Entertaining.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, No. 459 Broome Street, New York,

Take pleasure in announcing the immediate issue of the Initial Number of

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE,

to be edited by HORACE E. SCUDDER (author of "Dream Children," etc., etc.), and published monthly, commencing with January, 1867. The purpose of the Riverside Magazine will be to satisfy the tastes of the younger public with instructive and entertaining reading matter, attractively illustrated by competent artists. In the contributions regard will be had rather to the merit of the articles than to the previous reputation of the authors, and all sections of the country will be fully represented.

History in its more popular forms will occupy a prominent place, and, as appertaining to this, Narratives of Travel, Adventures in various countries, Manners and Customs of different Nations, and such Biographical Sketches as will interest and profit the young, while the different departments of Natural History and Science will receive their due share of attention.

With each successive number the varied work, amusements, and pleasures of indoor and outdoor life will be portrayed, and the interest of the youthful reader constantly maintained.

The Illustrations of the Magazine will attract the eyes of the youngest as well as please the older children. Mr. H. L. Stephens will furnish a full-page humorous Cartoon for every number throughout the year, and with artists will continue to give new readings to familiar themes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$2 50 per year, in advance; 3 copies, $6 50; 5 copies, $10; 10 copies, $20, and an extra copy gratis; single copies, 20 cents. The first number is now ready for inspection. Sample copies of this number sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 20 cents.

Agents and Canvassers wanted in every part of the country. Address

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No. 459 Broome Street, New York.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.
B. H. STOHNER
has fitted up a
FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,

where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A supply of

FRESH OYSTERS

always on hand.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS

in every style and variety,

NUTS, FRUITS,

and everything usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL W. MONTGOMERY, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel W. Montgomery, late of Orangeville, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Peter Ent, of Light Street, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

PETER ENT, Executor.
dec6-6t

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

or

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
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DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
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HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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READY-MADE CLOTHING,
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LOOKING-GLASSES,
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NOTIONS,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,

THE ROUND TABLE.

A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY, AND ART.

The Round Table is established for the unflinching discussion of the subjects named in its title. Its purpose is to be utterly fearless and uncompromising in forming its opinions, and to collect the most brilliant and scholarly writers in the country to give them expression. Some may occasionally be displeased by the tone and spirit wherein this is done, but we beg all such to consider—in the words of Mr. Ruskin—how much loss harm is done in the world by ungraceful boldness than by untimely fear.

The Round Table is independent in politics, and it will not hesitate to condemn or to sustain such men or measures of whatever sect, clique, or party as may seem to the editors to be from time to time in a position of antagonism or otherwise to the material interests either of the metropolitan community or to those of the whole common country.

The Round Table exists to serve the public, not individuals, and contributors are requested to avoid personal pullery and animadversion of every kind. Vigorous writers and able special correspondents are regularly employed, but the columns of the paper are open to merit, let it come whence it may.

Articles may be sent through any channel, but we will hold no personal explanations or discussions respecting them; moreover, we must decline henceforward to return unaccepted MS., and to this rule we will make no exception.

☞ Persons ordering subscriptions will please remit by postal money orders. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
oct6-tf 152 Nassau Street, New York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—ANN S. STEPHENS'S NEW BOOK!

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "Rejected Wife," "The Heiress," "The Wife's Secret," etc.

This new book, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, has been pronounced by all to be by far the best and most interesting ever written by her. It appeared in monthly instalments in "Peterson's Magazine" during the last year, having been completed in the December number, where it proved to be the most popular, powerful, and successful novel that has ever appeared in that Magazine, and it is now published complete and unabridged, in one large duodecimo volume, uniform with the "Gold Brick," "Fashion and Famine," and the other works of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens published by us. It will no doubt prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever before been written by this talented American authoress.

"Mrs. Stephens has justly become a favorite with all American readers of pure fiction, and the announcement of a new work from her graceful pen is cheerful news to thousands of readers. And there is a rare treat in store for them, for in "The Soldier's Orphans" Mrs. Stephens has, if anything, eclipsed all her former efforts. There is less redundancy of scene and action, but there is far more artistic excellence, and an elaboration of causes and effects, attainable only by practised writers. The action of the new novel transpires in Philadelphia, and beyond the limits of the city the authoress does not permit herself to stray. The time selected by Mrs. Stephens is recent, the late war, and she pictures with vivid distinctness the domestic suffering and sacrifices entailed by and made for the grand and heroic struggle for national unity. The plot is one of absorbing interest, the characters are graphic transcripts from real life, strongly individualized, and the contrasts formed by their individual peculiarities, mental and physical, lend a rare charm to this last and most finished of Mrs. Stephens's books."

"The Soldier's Orphans" is published complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS'S OTHER WORKS.

The Gold Brick	$1 50	Mary Derwent	$1 50
Silent Struggles	1 50	Fashion & Famine	1 50
The Wife's Secret	1 50	The Old Homestead	1 50
The Rejected Wife	1 50	The Heiress	1 50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth for $2 each.

The above books are for sale by all booksellers.

Copies of "The Soldier's Orphans," or of any other or all the above popular books by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, will be sent to any one, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Address all orders to the Publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

And they will receive immediate attention.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

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which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

COTTRELL & AYRES,

Wholesale Dealers in

FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,

No. 106 North Wharves,

second door above Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia,

H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

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FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,

where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A supply of

FRESH OYSTERS

always on hand.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS

in every style and variety,

NUTS, FRUITS,

and everything usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of DANIEL W. MONTGOMERY, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel W. Montgomery, late of Orangeville, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Peter Ent, of Light Street, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate either on note or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

PETER ENT, Executor.
dec7-6t

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

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The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

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and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

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to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at HUNGSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. M. HUNSBERGER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG. Customers can be accommodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

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JOSEPH SHARPLESS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,

PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,

and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for

COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES

made to order.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—

The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

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BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1865.

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GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mellenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

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Owing to the late fall in gold,

EPHRAIM W. ELWELL

has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES,

CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH,

BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR,

FEED, &c. &c. &c.,

give us a call.

EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

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W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of Schools for Pennsylvania:

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.:

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its tone and character, well knowing the immense influence for good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might lack that Youngheartedness which can alone speak to the child-nature, or that the faith and Rigorousness of youth might be tempered with and displaced by a fancy for the vices and deceits of mature years. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influences. SAMUEL P. BATES,
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Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

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and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your hose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

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are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

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all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING SOUTH.—Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2 P.M.

GOING NORTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M., New York Express at 1 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

THE FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

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to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

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proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

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ADVANTAGES

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SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine, each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

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☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

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No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed	$65
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Polished mahogany table	80
Polished Rosewood Table	92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil	95
Mahogany table, in oil	98
Rosewood table, in oil	105
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This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, of Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:

LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11.25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3.25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10.25 A.M.

LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7.11 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 3.55 P.M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9.30 A.M.; Leave Erie at 1.55 P.M., arrive at New York at 9.40 P.M.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents,

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

GEO. W. CUMMINGS,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

A. J. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.

March 22, 1865.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after March 13, 1865, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4.10 P.M. and 3.30 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 5.35 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.20 P.M. and 9.20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 8.50 P.M. and 10.15 A.M.

NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.25 A.M. and 6.25 P.M.; Scranton at 12.05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12.30 A.M. and 10.15 P.M.

H. A. FONDA, Supt.

Kingston, March 15, 1865.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—

We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co. of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Bunder's Patent Hay Hook. The American fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Bunder in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. RITTENHOUSE, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. R. KOONS, JOHN DOYLE,
JOHN DIETERICH, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIELEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibuses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends departing, can be accommodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. CLINTON, Proprietor.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

April 23, 1866.

Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7.40, and 10.35 A.M., and 2 and 9.20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.40 and 10 A.M., and 3.40 and 12.35 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 2.20 P.M. trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7.40 A.M., and 2 and 9.20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, the 9.20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4.15 P.M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8.30 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8.30 A.M., and 2.45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11.15 A.M., and 1.55 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9.45 A.M. and 1 and 8.35 P.M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5